LUMINUS DIAGNOSTICS

Pain Medication DNA

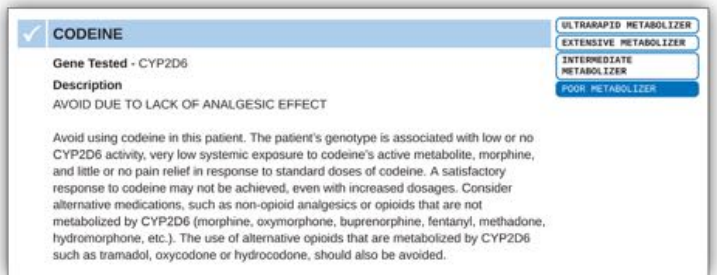
Pain Medication DNA identifies genetic variants that affect how an individual will respond to the analgesic effects of certain types of commonly prescribed pain medications.

Personalized medication management is essential in identifying the right drug and dosage for a patient. Many clinical factors influence and alter a patient's response to drugs, including age, weight, general health and personal genetics.

This clinically-actionable genetic test can assist the physician in identifying each patient's optimal treatment plan.

Pain Medication DNA provides information that enables the physician to:

- → Prescribe a more appropriate medication and optimal dosage for a patient
- → Avoid potentially severe and life-threatening side effects or a lack of drug efficacy
- → Avoid the misinterpretation of drug-seeking behavior



Pain Medication DNA | Enabling a faster time to an effective solution.

For more information about Luminus Diagnostics testing platform
Contact us @ www.luminusdiagnostics.com 855-518-5542

LUMINUS DIAGNOSTICS

Pain Medication DNA

Pain Medication DNA analyzes a patient's unique genetic markers that influence the metabolism of nine commonly prescribed pain medications. This simple saliva-based test is supported by scientifically validated genetic testing technologies using clinically relevant markers and assays.

Pharmacogenetic Phenotypes Tested

- Carisoprodol
- Celecoxib
- Codeine
- Fentanyl
- Hydrocodone
- Methadone
- Methotrexate toxicity
- Oxycodone
- Tramadol

A recent study evaluating the use of genotyping along with therapeutic drug treatment was presented at the American Academy of Pain Medicine (AAPM) 23rd Annual Meeting.* This study demonstrated an increase in therapeutic efficacy and improved patient outcomes by reducing adverse drug reactions.

A study presented at the American Academy of Pain Medicine's 23rd Annual Meeting discovered:

- 80% of patients reporting adverse drug responses were shown to be poor CYP2D6 metabolizers.
- Some methadone patients seeking higher doses were ultra metabolizers, demonstrating they were not exhibiting drug-seeking behavior.

Approximately half of all people have genetic variations that alter the function of CYP2D6, the enzyme responsible for much of drug metabolism in patients. Testing for these variations allows a physician to adjust patient dosing or select an alternative medication.

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* American Academy of Pain Medicine 23rd Annual Meeting: Abstract 111, "Pharmacogenomics and TDM May Decrease Adverse Drug Reactions", Feb 13, 2007